THE BATHS AND BATHING SYSTEM OF ENGLAND—TRAVEL BY BAILROAD—BURNING OF GB-SCENE LITERATURE—JEFFERSON DAVIS IN ENGLAND—WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCITION. It were well worth while to a foreigner, wishing to

study English life, to make a little Summer tour of the bathing shores of this country, though there have been few seasons in which they could have been seen in such perfection and luxuriance as in this. all the seaside places have been crowded since the once at Ramsgate I saw seven) people are put eing frequently strangers to each other. Of all seade places those of England are the most grotesque. Brighton, the most fashionable of them, reminded ne, when I saw it, of the boy's response to his teacher's question why the Black Sea is called black. ause it is green." Brighton has been selected as a hathing-place, because of its utter unfitness in every conceivable regard to be It is located on a bare chalk chiff which falls by precipices to an interminable line of everrattling shingles. There is not a grain of sand, only stones, and evermore stones. There is no vegewithin miles around. Dr. Johnson, who now and then went to Brighton to visit Mrs. Thrale, said city did not even furnish a tree to hang one's self n, as one would certainly desire to do after being there a few days. Architecturally it is a bit of Belgravia (in stucco) transferred to the sea. On arriving at Brighton one finds a number of small houses, each on four wheels, standing out in the water, and a number of darkly shrouded forms moving up and down in the water, as if they were undergoing some Dantesque horror. Not far from them are several hundreds of (so far as appears out of water) naked men. Inquiry proves that they wear fig-leaves, at least, Nothing can be more dull, disagreeable, ugly, and lisgusting than the bathing at Brighton. Hastings is very much the same, though it has the advantage of ng a quaint old town with some interesting ruins, ome historic associations, and a queer fishing population in one quarter of it. At Margate and Kamsgate one may see the "English system" of bathing in its plain, unaristecratic results. These places are frequented by well-to-do tradesmen and their families; and Ramsgate particularly—the largest bathing shore in England except Brighton—swarms with London Jews. Here one may daily see several theusands of nude men emerging from the "machines" at a distance of only 100 yards at most from an equal number of women, whose dresses are usually buttonless, stringless, and semi-transparent. The beaches—which at Margate and Ramsgate are sandy and much like the large beach at Newport—are blackened daily with the crowds of people, chiefly men, who gaze upon these mermaids. These are the democratic bathing-shores, but they are remarkable for the comparative absence of the drunkenness and licentiousness which distinguish Brighton. But you may thank your stars that the "English system" has not been introduced into America. At Llandudno, in Wales, a reformer has appeared, who has built good bathing houses, and had good dresses prepared, and there men and women bathe together, all decorously dressed. But some of the English think this shocking. I once read a letter from "Paterfamilias," in The Times, who was shocked that his neighbor employed a swimming-master to teach his daughters to ation in one quarter of it. At Margate and Rams-

The railways have resolved that the seaside hotels and lodging-houses shall not monopolize the advantages of the hot weather; so many of them—particularly those which run between London and Brighton, Margate, Raunsgate, and other bathing shores—have raised their fares from 50 to 100 per cent. Where their lines coincided in any way, the companies have combined: so the public is now the victim of a Holy Altiance of railway companies. To many thousands this general raising of fares on August 1, is a coup didat. The newspapers teem with letters from "Vicims" who have purchased residences all along these lines on the computation of the regular cost of season tickets. The fares are so enormously increased that on these lines first-class carriages are likely to go almost empty, and even the "casual second-class," of which the poet Clough speaks, will become too grand for many who have been hitherto strangers to the third. On a train in which I went from London to Ramsgate on Ang. 2, there were several unoccupied first-class carriages. If the upper middle-class would agree to travel second-class for a time on these roads the companies would have to succumb. But alas, for the poorest there is no fourth-class, and many of them have now double as much as before to pay for going to their work in London from the small villages out of town. When it is considered that the lines which have combined thus are motoriously the most unpunctual, uncomfortable, and ill-conducted in England, the general indignation will be better appreciated. There is talk of a new line to Brighton already. The railway companies took care to wait until Parliament had adjourned before putting down the screws. It is doubtful if they are not infringing the terms upon which The railways have resolved that the seaside hotels panies took care to wait until Parliament and adjourned before putting down the screws. It is doubtful if they are not infringing the terms upon which their authorizations and concessions were originally obtained from Parliament. Mr. Ruskin is out with a letter advocating the absorption of all railways by the State. He says England is too small and is dying of competition.

ployed a swimming-master to teach his daughters to swim. The amount of animalism in England is fear-

and it chiefly shows itself perhaps in this "pruri-

by the State. He says England is designed of competition.

There seems to be no end to the anomalies of Enlish law—at least as it is not unfrequently interpreted by some of the primary courts. An inquest lately held on the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Brent, aged lately held on the body of Mrs. can had gone to Australia. 52, revealed these facts: Her son had gone to Australia to dig gild; but hearing that his father had died leaving his mother a house, he returned swiftly to this country, where he arrived in October last. Since then he has been perpetually drunk; has done Since then he has been perpetually drunk; has done no work; has extorted money from his mother by threats; has stolen her property and pawned it for liquor; told her she must hurry into the grave or workhouse; pashed her half naked into the street, and kept her there all night, pouring two gallons of water mixed with mud on her as she stood in the door-way; broke the bridge of her nose; made her a mass of scars and bruises—until at last she died. All these facts appeared on unquestionable testimony. The deputy coroner said that this brute, though "morally responsible for his mother's death," could not be sent to trial, as there was no evidence inmorally responsible for his mother's Acata, countered and received. James Steer Brent sat smiling while the surgeon and other witnesses narrated his conduct, and then walked out into London a free man and proprietor of his mother's house. On the day following, one Thomas Wilson was sent to prison for eight months for breaking a window pane at the Three Cranes, public-house, Bricklane. The inference as to the relative guiltof smashing one's mother and smashing a piece of glass is obvious.

A singular seene has been going on for the past two days at the Bow-st. Police Station. A few months ago one Dugdale, who has printed and scattered abroad more obscene literature than any man living, was sent to prison, and his stock in trade seized. Lately Sir Thomas Henry issued an order to have all the printed sheets, engravings, &c., burned. The sent to trial, as there was no evidence im

the printed sheets, engravings, &c., burned. The auto-da-fe has just occurred. The condemned property consisted of the unbound printed sheets of 25,000 volumes, 46 lithographic stones, 318 impressions from these, 15 copper-plates, and 700 or 800 engravings. these, is copper-plates, and foo or so engravings. The burning of the sheets in folded masses was found to be a slow and uncertain process, so the constables were engaged several hours in separating them. Two great furnaces connected with the station, used to warm and ventilate the cells, were heated red, and three large fires were built in the station yard; these were all piled up with Dugdale's books and pictures, which were estimated as worth to him, in money, a thousand pounds. It took two days of steady burning

thousand pounds. It took two days of steady burning to consume them.

No sooner had Jefferson Davis and his family landed at Liverpool than The Globe put forth a most singular paragraph, saying that Mrs. Davis had apparently mulatto blood in her veius, and the same appeared in her children. The paragraph has bad an amusingly wide circulation, and has stung the sympathusers of the ex-Confederate Chief into fury. Mr. Davis will not be lionized. He was not only whipped but let off by his conquerors. He is not even a martyr. The Tories have been led by Disraeli and Stanley into a new "cue" about American affairs, and as tyr. The forces have been led by Disraell and Stallley into a new "cue" about American affairs, and as
all Davis's former admirers were Tories, their lips
have been padlecked like Papageno's in the opera.

On Monday next the daughter of the Rev. William
H. Channing will be married to Mr. Edwin Arnold.
Mr. Arnold is well known as one of the eleverest
journalists in London. He is the author of the editorials on literary and social subjects in The Daily Telegraph. He is also well known as the writer of various
magazine articles and poems. They will be married
in the variab church of Konsington by the regular

in the parish church of Kensington by the regular, elergyman, Mr. Channing has been for some time preaching to a small congregation of laberals in Kensington, who are about to build a church for him. He is much beloved by his adherents. He looks as if only months instead of years had passed upon him since he took up his residence in England, and may often be seen walking with clustic step through Hyde Park, on his way to pore over the treasures of the British Museum Library, which no one knows better how to value than he.

the British Museum Library, which no one knows better how to value than he.

At a meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Society recently, held at Aubrey House, Notting-Hill, the residence of P. A. Taylor, M. P., a report was read showing that the society had distributed 20,000 pamphlets during the year, at an expense of £210 19s, 4d., a good balance being left in the treasury. The Indies baye much faith that the Reformed Parliament will be ready to give a solid vote in favor of their cause, eyen if it be not carried therein. They are alive also to the importance of female education; and it addition to the Workingwoman's College, inaugurated by Mrs. Malleson a few years ago, which has been eminently successful, Mrs. Peter Taylor is having built adjoining Aubrey House a College for workingwomen which promises to effect much good. It is found that able teachers and lecturers are glad to the importance of the present crop direct to this city, was the recipient this morning of a handsome pitcher and two sities were purchased at M. W. Shaw's on Tremont at. It gives us pleasure to chromicle this evidence of liberality on the part of one of our largest cotton firms, and we are not at all sorry that a worthy and industrious freedman was the fortunate individual to reap the benefit."

[Galveston News, Aug. 5.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT AT WEST POINT.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—The bronze guns appropriated by Congress to the Sixth Army Corps for the monument at West Point, New-York, have been cast into a full length figure of Major-Gen. Sedgwick. The form

to give their assistance to this noble effort, which, it ed, will prove contagious in both England and America.

MES. VANDERBILT.

The Sun gives the following interesting account of the late Mrs. Sophia J. Vanderbilt, evidently from the pen of one who knew her long and intimately from the pen of one who knew her long and intimately:
Mrs. Sephia J., wife of Commodore Vauderbilt, was
buried yesterday. At 10 o'clock in the morning her late
residence, No. 10 Washington-place, was filled with her
relatives and triends, who required thither to take a last
look on the face of their departed friend. Even in death
the features bore traces of the wonderful beauty, the high
intelligence, and the energy of character, for which she
was noted when bying. The wavy hair, streaked here and
there with strands of iron gray, lay easy on the white
forchead; and so calm and natural were the features that
nothing but the closed eves and the pailed complexion
indicated that Death had laid his cold hand upon her.

The remains were laid out in the hall in a magnificent

SOPHIA J. VANDERSHIT, Died Aug. 17, 1868, Aged 73 years, 3 menths, and 10 days.

Staten Island ferry, where two special boats, with flags flying half-mast, were in waiting.

The trip down the bay was unmarked by any incident. The boats stopped at the first landing, where the carriages and hearse were discendinged, and immediately drove to the Moravian Cometery on the Richmond road, about four miles distant. The day was fine, the country looked well, the trees were green, the new-mown hay emitted a sweet odor, and were the occasion not a mission of sadness the party would undoubtedly have enjeyed the ride and the scenery. Soon the telling of the distant bell announced that the place of burial was near at hand, and in a few minutes more the small frame church of the Moravians was seen upon a hill not far off. Surrounding the church is a cemetery, remarkable for its extreme neatness and the chaste simplicity of the tombstones. It

"Why do we moure departed friends,
Crahak at death's signs I"

The sermons were pointedly addressed to the mourning relatives, but especially to the Commodore, to whom direct alliances were frequently made. The services having been concluded, the coffin was opened for the last time, and the friends of the deceased took one lingering look and a tearful and final farewell. The procession was again formed and wended its way to the rear of the church, where the family vault was opened to receive its mistress. A short address was made, and the coffin was lowered into the dark and silent tomb, to remain until the last trump shall sound the resulfe that will summon all the dead from their resting places.

This tomb was built some ten or twelve years ago by Commodore Vanderbilt, and the instinct that prompted him to build it near the howe of his childhood, hear the scene of his early trials and triumphs, and on the island he loves so well, is characteristic of the man and creditable to him. Here he expects to be laid by the side of his wife, close to his mether's coffin and to the ashes of his two sons and one daughter who have gone before. The vault is capacious, being nearly 50 feet square. The walls are rough granite, solid and substantial, and the massive square building is surmounted by a plain obelisk, which is conspicuous at some distance. That the stern old Commodore was a good son needs no better proof than the marble statue of his mother which stands above the entrance to the tamb. This was cut in Italy, and tepresents

Wise and fair and good as the Time shall strike a dart at thee!"

The entire arrangements for the funeral were in charge of Mr. Thomas Burton, undertaker, and were well carried out, except that, when returning, the carriages were changed, and some confusion was caused.

Somewhere about 60 years ago Cornelius Vanderbilt commenced life by running a "periauger" between Staten Island and New-York. During the day he piled his vecation, and, whenever his duties permitted, visited his second cousin, Miss Sophie Johnson, then a young and comely girl of 16, who also lived on the island. Perhaps it was the outburst of his first love that made the young sailor so ambitions, and inspired him with the energy and enterprise he has always exhibited. Certain it is, however, that the cousins married, and old folks who knew them then speak with delight of the handsome pair, for they were admatted to be the comeliest couple Staten Island has ever produced. It is unnecessary to trace the Commodore from the time he was a ferryman until he was prounted, or, more properly, promoted himself, to the responsible position of captain of a steamboat which plied between this port and New-Brinswick, N. J. At the latter place, however, he was proprister of a hoted, at which passengers from New-York to Philadelphia used to take meals, and occasionally a night's rest. It was a kind of half-way house. His wife superintended the hotel while he was engaged in his active aquatic vocation. One evening he arrived from New-York, and while sitting at supper, said to his wife:

"Sophic, I wish I had \$5,000, in addition to what I have, to buy shares in the steamboat line; I think it would be a good investment."

"Do you think so, Corneil I" responded his thoughtful Somewhere about 60 years ago Cornellus Vanderbil

Do you think so, Corneil ?" responded his thoughtful

partier.

"I do." said he.
She said nothing more, but next day consulted Mr. Gibbons, and he advised the investment. Next evening at supper she accosted her husband thus:

"Cornell, I've spoken to Mr. Gibbons about buying shares, and as he approves of your idea, there's the \$5,000; buy the shares to-morrow."

As she spoke she took the amount from one of those old-fashioned pockets that used to be worn under the dress, and handed it to her astonished husband. She had saved the money unbeknewn to him, and it was probably this same money that floated the Commodore into fame and fortune. This incident shows what the woman was. The money was wheely sown, and, as is well known, the harvest is great. The subsequent history of Mr. Vanderbit is the inheritance of all men; and though the part taken by his wife in building up his immense wealth cannot be made public, yet it is safe to say that with him she bore the burden and heat of the day, and incited him by her cheering and courageous words to embark in great undertakings, and, by her wisdom, conduct them to successful issues.

**Sine here have she was kind and amiable—a true and

cessful issues.

30 in her home she was kind and amiable—a frue and faithful wife, a fond mother, and a firm friend. It was in the sacred precincts of the family circle that she was best known; it was there her good qualities were most apparent and most appreciated; and now that she is no more, her cautious counsel, her motherly love, and her bright face, beaming with good nature, will be sadly missed.

Mrs. Vanderbilt was no ordinary woman; far from it. Independently of her position as the consort of one of the notable specimens of self-made men, she had inherent in hernelf elements that raised her above the level of ordin ary women. She was just the woman to be the wife of Cornelius Vanderbilt, intelligent, energetic, of an arden hopeful temperament, and within kindly, motherly, at purely womanly. It is certain that she relieved him all the care of a large family, conducting her househo affairs well and wisely, superintending the education of her children, and bringing them up in the way they should

go. She was the mother of thirteen children, ten of whom re living, and three he beside her in the tomb; and she as grandmother of about 40 children, of whom 31 sur-we her. Take her all in all, it would be hard to find her vive her. Take her all in all, it would be hard to find her like in these degenerate days, and she is a bright exam-ple to the rising generation of women of what a woman, a wife, and a mother should be. A high and holy author-rly states that the days of the righteous shall be three-score years and ten; and she died full of years, full of honor, and deeply and widely mourned.

THE FIRST TEXAS NEW COTTON, THE PROPERTY OF A FREEDMAN.

The first bale of the new crop shipped direct

to this place came by railroad last evening, consigned to A. Sessums & Co. It was from Bastrop County, and was part of the crop of Abe Gilmore (colored). "Judging from the sample laid on our desk, the cotton would be classed as strictly middling. As we had anticipated, Abe Gilmore (colored), who sent the first bale of new

THE CAMPAIGN.

The Grant and Colfax meeting in Cincinnati, on the 12th inst., was one of the grandest political demon

strations the Queen City ever witnessed. A stirring meeting was held at Frement, Ohio, on the 15th inst. Gen. Sherwood, Republican candidate for Secretary of State, made a powerful address.

The Georgia Republicans are awake to their work. A large meeting was held at Calhoun on the 15th inst., which pledged Gordon County to Grant and Colfax.

The two Clubs of the German Republicans of the XXIId Ward have united themselves-Mr. Lessor, President; Mr. Helmouth, Vice-President. The proceedings were marked by enthusiasm and unanimity,

Judge Winans and ex-Gov. Fairchild of Michigan instructed the good people of Xenia, Ohio, on Friday last, as to their interests in the present campaign, Gov. Fairchild speaks on Temperance on his "off nights."

Gen. J. F. Rusling addressed a crowded audience of Republicans, on Tuesday evening, at the Court-House, at Tom's River, N. J. Gen. Rusling is doing a good work for Grant, Colfax, and Blair.

A grand Republican meeting was held at Rahway, N. J., on Tuesday night, in the new wigwam, or "Tannery." An immense audience assembled to hear Major Haggerty and other well known speakers.

E. D. Dowling, esq., the eloquent Irish orator of the Seventeenth Ward, this city, started this week for a tour through the New-England States to speak for Grant and Colfax. He is to make his first speech at Nor wich, Conn., on Friday evening.

Col. McClurg, Republican candidate for Governor in Missouri, received a warm and hearty welcome in Jefferson City on the 15th inst. The Cole County Tanners' Club turned out in a torch-light parade, and serenaded their popular Representative.

Edgar Hull, a talented young lawyer of Fort Edward, Washington County, heretofore one of the leading Democrats of the County, comes out for Grant and Griswold in a long and able communication explanatory of his views, published in The Fort Edward Gazette, a Democratic paper.

A grand pic-nic is to take place at Ketchum's Corners, Stillwater, N. Y., on the 26th inst. Horace Greeley and others are to speak, and a rearing time is expected. The country people are awake, and their watch-fires burning on every hul-top. At Middletown, Staten Island, on the 17th

test., Gen. J. L. Kiernan addressed the Irish-Americans, taking the ground that the true position of the Irish in America was with the Radical party. Gen. Kiernan's speech will probably appear in the columns of The Irish It is said that seldom or never has the old town of Natchitoches, La., witnessed a more enthusiastic

and numerous assemblage upon a similar occassion than that of Monday last, which hurried together to listen to Gens. Mudgatt and Flood on the issues of the day and the claims of the Republican party. Among the recent appointments made by the

Ohio Republican State Central Committee, we notice: Senator Sherman at Hillsboro August 29, and Wilmington August 22; Gov. Hayes and Gen. Garfield at Waynesburg, Stark Co., Sept. 2; and the Hon. J. J. Winana at The first Republican meeting ever held at Mahopae Falls, N. Y., took place on Saturday evening, Aug. 15, and was a perfect success. The Republicans of

this village are determined to make a vigorous effort to

reduce the Democratic majority of Putnam County. There will be a grand flag-raising on Saturday next. The Jasper County (Iowa) Republican had a field day on the 12th inst. The Hou, John A. Kasson, Maj. Henry O'Connor, and the Hou. L. Q. Hoggett, spoke to the people in the public square of Newton. It was a grand demonstration, although of an impromptu character, and gave our friends assurance of their abil-

ity to sweep the county clean. Nashville, Tenn., held an enthusiastic Republican meeting on the 13th inst., which was addressed by Judge E. E. Gillinwater, Congressman Stokes, a veteran soldier and a famous stump speaker, and by Judge Houk. The manner in which the speeches were received gives ample evidence that when the time comes the Republicans of Tennessee will not be found wanting.

Westmoreland County (Penn.) is waking up to the importance of the issues before the country. The campaign was opened on Monday with a large meeting at Greensburg. Able and cloquent speeches were made by the Hon. G. A. Grow in the afternoon, and the Hon. John Covode and Jas. A. Hunter, esq., at night, which

A Grant and Colfax Campaign Club was organized at Northport, I. L, on Tuesday evening, with a wat deal of enthusiasm and life. Wm. H. Sammls was first campaign meeting is to be held on Friday evening, the 2sth inst. Good speakers will address the meeting. The Brooklyn Glee Club will be present.

Gen. I. R. Sherwood, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, spoke at Springfield, on the 17th, in front of the Grant Club Headquarters. The street for half a square was densely packed with ladies and gentlemen, and he was most enthusuastically applauded during many portions of his speech. The meeting was a grand success.

Gen. Carl Schurz addressed the Germans of Logansport, Ind., on the 13th inst. A large crowd of Germans, without distinction of party, turned out to hear their distinguished fellow-countryman in their own tongue. He was subsequently serenaded, and made a telling speech in English. Many German Democrats of Fort Wayne listened to Gen. Schurz on the following night, and received much edification.

On Saturday night, the 22d inst., the Republicans of Cassville and vicinity, West Virginia, will held a grand mass-meeting, which will be addressed by the Hon, Wm. E. Stevenson, the Hon. Waitman T. Willey, ex-Gov. F. H. Pierpoint, and J. M. Hagans, esq. In the announcement of this meeting the objects of the Democratic party are thus emphatically and truthfully set "The Rebel-Democracy and Copperheads are not forth: yet satisfied. They want more war, more taxation, more bts."

Dr. Schutz of New-York is doing good service among the German population in this State. In his address before the German Grant and Colfax Club, in Syracuse, Dr. Schutz aroused the sympathy of every hearer. The news that the majority of our German brothren abroad were for Grant and Colfax, was received with great applause by the 140 members of this Club on Wednesday evening. Gen. Carl Schurz and Gov. Salmon of Wisconsin are expected to address the Germans of

The Republicans of the Third and Fourth Wards in Hudson City held an enthusiastic meeting on the 15th inst, for the purpose of organizing a Grant and Colfax The following officers were elected: President, Major D. A. Peloubet; Vice-Presidents, E. Heretage and N. Underhill; Secretaries, Geo. W. Heretage and W. Reichelm. A large number of citizens joined he club, and it is confidently believed that the Republican element will create a great change in this stronghold of Copperheadism at the next election.

As the "Old Fifth Ward" of this city is the birthplace of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, it has the best of reasons for claiming a prominent position in the forefront of the Grant column. The first Grant Club formed in honor of the "Hero of Appomattox" in the Empire State took place on the evening of July 12, 1867, at the store of S. H. Furman, esq., corner of Beach and Hudson-sts. A. G. Buell, esq., was elected President; S. H. Furman, Vice President; Andrew W. Leggett, Treasurer; L. H. Cald-

On Tuesday, the 18th inst., the Republicans of Westfield organized a Grant and Colfax Club, and passed resolutions indorsing Grant and Colfax. The attendance was large and enthusiastic, and was closed with rousing cheers for Grant, Colfax, and Blair, which brought the entire audience to their feet. Some forty names were subscribed to the Club roll, and a very liberal subscription to defray the expenses of the campaign was taken up, and a resolution unanimously passed to hold meetings every Tuesday night during the campaign.

The Indiana Republicans keep up a hot fire upon the retreating enemy. Two fine Republican meetings were held on Saturday-one at Portland, Jay County, addressed by Gen. Shanks, Major J. W. Gordon, and others, and the other at Brownstown, Jackson County, addressed by Will Cumback and Gen. Nathan Kimball. At the Democratic meeting on Saturday night, the worst sort of feeling was manifested, and there were fears for a time of serious disturbance.

The campaign in Delaware County, Indiana, is very active. The German element of the county were ably addressed in their own language at Muncie, on the 17th inst., by Max Hoffman, Republican candidate for Secretary of State. His efforts in this respect throughout the State are doing much good. A large meeting was also held at Albauy, in this county, very recently. In

all cases the Republican meetings are large and enthusiastic gatherings, while the Democratic meetings are

The colored electors of Omaha held a magnificent impromptu meeting last week. It was one of the finest political displays of the year. After dusk they formed in procession at the appointed place on Ninth-st., in large numbers, with brilliant torches, each bearing on its staff a miniature American flag, and uniformed. There were at least two hundred formed in the procession. Appropriate transparencies were borne thickly in the proession, each covered with significant mottoes. Among the speakers was Joseph Hellom, esq., a colored man. His speech is said to have been the most telling one of the campaign in that region.

GRAND MASS RATIFICATION MEETING IN BROOKLYN.

SPEECHES BY GEN. JOHN COCHRAN, MAJOR PANGBORN AND STEPHEN M. GRISWOLD.

The mass meeting of Republicans held last vening at Temperance Hall, corner of Fulton and Concord-sts., Breeklyn, was, in point of numbers and enthusiasm, a decided success, and afforded gratifying and contestible evidence that nowhere have the principles of liberty and justice, upon which the Republican organ of liberty and justice, upon which the keyneacts apporters than among the citizens of the City of Churches. The large hall was unable to afford accommodation to the crowds that througed to enroll themselves beneath the banner which the Central Union Ciub has honorably carried through many stobbornly-contested political battles. Previous to the commencement of the regular proceedings, the vast multitude collected around the building were regaled with a grand display of fireworks, while at intervals a splendid hand in attendance lent animation to the scene by discounting particule airs.

At 8 o'clock Mr.Stephen M. Griswold, President of the Club, called the meeting to order, and in a few happy remarks reviewed the prominent questions at issue between the Democratic and Republican parties, and expressed the hope that the action of the Central Union Club in the present campaign would cast no disgrace on its glorious record in the past.

Resolutions ratifying the nominations of Grant and Colfax and affirming the duty of all patriotic citizens to ization is based, more ardent and carnest supporters than

record in the past.

Resolutions ratifying the nominations of Grant and Colfax and affirming the duty of all patriotic citizens to prove their devotion to the cause of freedom, justice, and humanity by recording their votes for the Union candidates were read by the Secretary and unanimously adopted amid great enthusiasm.

The Chairman then introduced Gen. John Cochran, who spoke as follows:

GEN. COCHRANE'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CHIZENS: No ordinary impulse prompts me to appear at your call this evening. It is true that we are entered upon a political carvass which involves issues of a momentous order—true that in the opinion of reflecting men, more serious questions never emerged from popular agitations than those which the approaching election will determine. Shil, beside these, there are other considerations which quicken my disposition to speak to you. You have simultaneously througed this appointed rendezions of patriotism. You have made its echoes to resound with acciannations of loyalty. You have opened on the air your ensigns embelished with the favored names of victory—with Grant and Colfax [cheering], with Griswoid and Cornell. [Cheers.] This initiation of your campaign is auspicions. While your banner proclaims from the wais without the chieftains of the citiadel of constitutional liberty, the rank and file of the great civic army—you, fellow-citizens—are assembled with them to debate awew its principles, and to pledge anew

beliavings of Secession and the howls of Slavery de-clared how lively and effective they were. But our Union arms were successful, the felou hands paralyzed, and lof we hear that Secession and Slavery are dead issues. We have now advanced to the second stage in the great work of restoration—reconstruction. The din of opposi-tion which it encounters equals the din of war. The Robel, blood-red from slaughtering the Constitution, and his Northern ally, who proclaimed at Chicago that the slaughtering business was a very good business, union now in fearful clamors against the constitutionality of the reconstructing acts. It was not wrong to destroy the Constitution. Oh, no! But to resent it from the de-stroyer, to repair and red-stablish it, this is the wicked-ness that stirs their rightnessness; this is the iniquity that is about emboweling the land. Fellow-citizens, let us uphold with our ballots the work of reconstruction, as our soldlers struck down with their bullets the Kebelhon, that is about embowening the man. Fellow-cilizens, let us upheld with our ballots the work of reconstruction, as our soldiers struck down with their bullets the Rebellion, and, as you have heard from them how dead Slavery and Secession are, you will straightway hear them shouting from their shambles the accomplishment of reconstruction and the constitutionality of reëstablishing the Constitution. [Cheers and Isagister.] But I am reminded, here, that a few words should be devoted to the consideration of reconstruction. It has been dubbed the Congressional policy—an appellation, I suppose, designed to distinguish it from "my policy"—the policy of one Andrew Johnson. [Laughter, I Well, we will quarrel neither with its baptism nor its sponsors, but proceed to discuss its simple and prominent features. It may be said, and traily said, that to reconstruct a deranged system of government involves the whole science of government. But, my fellow-citizens, there is about as much science required for government as there is for reciting the alphabet. Nothing is more astonishing thanits simplicity—except that so few people should know and confess it. And especially may this be asserted of the rule created and prescribed to us by our national Constitution—a rule so simple, and just, that professional arts can neither confound nor pervert it. Now, to reconstruct governments, is, obviously, to repair either their decay stitution—a rule so simple, and just, that professional arts can neither confound nor pervert it. Now, to reconstruct governments, is, obviously, to repair either their decay or any violence that may have been done them. And this is but the work of soil-preservation—a right universal and inherent in all bodies. Confessedly Government—the thing we call our Government—derives all its power from us, the people—that is, the Government represents the people in the Representatives of the people are the Congress lected by them. And so the Congress of the United States are the people of the United States in their represented character. The laws framed by Congress are, therefore, in truth, the laws made by the people. To say, then, that Congress has no right to make reconstruction laws is to say that the people have no right to preserve their own Government, which is to say a foolish thing. An illustration will, I think, exemplify both the power and process of reconstructing the rebellious States. Our vocabulary presents to us frequent expressions which associate the idea of government with such familiar phruses as "the machinery of Government." Let me suppose, then, a wagon passing your door; a wheel is disengaged from its axie; the progress of the machine is arrested; the driver descends, replaces the wheel, and the wagon drives on. Did the driver do wrong it (Cries of "No, no.") The car of state is moving in its accustomed road; a State, one of its wheels, rebels, departs from its orbit, from its axie; the State car. Say, has Congress done right if (Cheers, and cries of "Yes, yes.") But let me illustration in the state of "Yes, yes.") But let me illustration of the state is moving in its accustomed road; a State, one of its wheels, rebels, departs from its orbit, from its axie; the state of "Yes, yes.") But let me illustration of the state of "Yes, yes." of state is moving in its accustomed read; a State, one of its wheels, rebels, departs from its orbit, from its axle; Congress, the driver, replaces the State wheel, recenstructs the State car. Say, has Congress done right! Cheers, and cries of "Yes, yes."] But let me illustrate further. It seems that the wagon-wheel which rolled from its axle when passing your door sustained damage in spoke, felice, and tire, and it is quite obvious that it cannot be replaced in order, fit to be restored to its duties as part of the wagon, till properly repaired. The driver applies to the mechanic, and they discover that material such as that of which the wheel was originally constructed—timber and from—must necessarily be used in the work of repair. They are used. Sound timber makes new spokes, and new iron supplies the old, the repaired wheel, restored to its axle, moves with the wagon, as the driver goes on. Tell me, for you can tell me, did the driver do his duty! (Cries of "He did, he did.") Or was he an unconstitutional Radical i [Laughter.] Well, the State, the wheel which rebelled elipped from its axle, seems, also, to have received great injury—so great that new material is required for its perfect reconstruction. Now, what think you is Congress—the driver—to do! Why, evidently to provide the material and apply it faithfully to the work of repair. But here, you exclaim, is the difficulty, what material can Congress apply to the reconstruction of a State! My answer is, the very kind of material of which the State was originally made—loyally—[Great cheering]—loyally to the Government of which it is a part, fidelity to its functions, recognition of its duties, and their performance in cooperating and revolving with, and contributing motion to the mach inery of the Union. [Cheers.] And Congress and deligent quest for loyalty at the South. It functions, recognition of its duties, and their performance in cooperating and revolving with, and contributing motion to the mach inery of the Union. [Cheers.] And Congress made diligent quest for loyalty at the South. It was there, but to be found in no sufficient quantity among white men. But 4,000,000 of black men were found to be plentifully stocked with it. And Congress, taking thought that loyalty grew as pure beneuth a black as a white surface, selected these four millions of loyal black men, applied them to repair the damage rebellion had inflicted on the States, and, the work of reconstruction complete, replaced the States, seven of them, in their orbits, seven wheels on their axles, and there they roll now, reconstructed, loyal States, truly responding to the influences of the Government of the Union. [Great appliance.] But, we are not with the objection that this work of Congress is anconstitutional. So explicit, my fellow-citizens, is the Constitution at this point, that I do not fear to claim your attention to its simple provision. At article 4, section 4, the Constitution declares that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government." I am aware that many learned doctors of the Democratic school hold this phrase to be meaningless and inoperative. But, so thought not Chief-Justico Taney, in the case of Luther vs. Boden: nor did Mr. Madison apparently think so when he said: "It may possibly be asked, what need should there be of such a precaution, and whether it may not become a pretext for alterations in the State Governments without the concur-

rence of the States themselves! These questions admit of ready answers. If the interposition of the General Government should not be needed, the provision for such an event will be a harmless superfluity only in the Constitution. But, who can say what experiments may be produced by the caprice of particular States, by the ambition of enterprising leaders, or by the latriques or influence of foreign courts. Evidently the emergency within the prevision of Madison for this provision of the Constitution, arose with the Rebellion of 1851. Every State within the Union is, by this section, brought within the power of the Central Government—and forever. The constitutional obligation of the United States is that of guarantee without limitation of time, and to States in the Union. The first essential, therefore, to enable the Central Government to perform its constitutional duty is that every State is the Union remain in the Union—that no State be suffered to depart from it. Next, the United States shall secure to every State a republican form of Government. It cannot be disputed, I think, that the standard of a republican government contemplated by the Constitution is the Government of the United States. But the primary characteristic of this Government is the regulated relations of the State Government with the Central Government. These violated, and it follows that the offending State Government being no longer republican in form, the United States, in obedience to the Constitution, must proceed to reconstruct the State Government upon the constitutional standard of republicanism; and Congress finds abundant constitutional warrant for the ment. These violated, and it follows that the offending State Government being no longer republican in form, the United States, in obedience to the Constitution, must proceed to reconstruct the State Government upon the constitutional standard of republicanism; and Congress finds abundant constitutions in warrant for the exercise of such functions in the power conferred on it in the last paragraph of section eight of article one, to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution all the powers "vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thewer." Such, fellow-clitzens, as the Constitutional power of Congress to restrain States in the Union, from departing from it; and, having provened their departure, to reconstruct their governments, to be republican in form,—a power full and explicit, and comprehensive both of military and civil functions—Oh! but cries the Calhoun Davis Democrat such a construction destroys State soverigate—imakes of the United States a nation—and who ever heard, most learned pundit, of a people governed by one code of laws, that was not a nation! Who has sever known of a government that was not motional? Systems of Government may be Democratic, or despotic, arbitrary or free; but all are national. A confederation is no roverment. This but a league betweek, governments. Now, I don't wish to belu understood as denying certain rights to the States, but sovereignty ortainly is not theirs. That inheres exclusively and indivisibly in the central government. The Constitution and the laws of the land. Supreme power alone makes supreme law; and sovereignty and legislature are convertible terms—one chance and the government with the other. But, let us suppose that no constitutional power is conferred on Congress to suppress robellion, and reinduct rebusinos States into Republicanism, what their requires in the supplementary of the capture of the supplementary of the capture of the supplementary of the capture of the supplementary o

suffigured to the state of the sirable to reach. He said at Atlanta, July 23, "that all these reconstruction acts, as they are called, these schemes of delusion, of triliainy, and of tyramy, shall no longer curse the statute book, nor oppress the free people of our country." "That these so-called governors and legislatures which have been eatablished in our midst shall at ones be made to vacate. The Convention at New-York appointed Frank Blair especially to oust them." "The end," however, appears to have been more vividly presented to the vision of Gen. Ewing, a candidate for their Vice-Presidential nomination, when, a short time after the Convention, he thus graphically described its full proportions in a speech in Washington:
"On the 3d of Navember sext the American people will endeavor to restore those States to their constitutional rights. Should this by a possibility fail, the white population of those States may succeed in placing themselves in possession of their Governments; otherwise, as safe as the toric Staron blood runs in the veins of Southers men, there will be

resture those States to their constitutional rights. Should this by a possibility fail, the white population of those States may succeed in placing themselves in possession of their Governments; otherwise, as agre as the Angle-States bleed runs in the veins of Southers men, there will be an upheaval of civil war, and than should tougress sustain the blacks, ashes will cover the runs of the whole Republic.

Feilow-cuitzens: In this sense was it, that the Northern allies of Southern Rebels came most searmly forward, and said that they would carry out to "the end" the declaration of the Tammany platform, that "the reconstruction nets are revolutionary, unconstitutional, and void." The Southern press catches this note of inspiration, and thus directs the Southern cyc, once more in frenzy rolling, to "the end." The Richmond Empirers says that "those who have used the builet, can do it again." The Louisville Journal says: Democratis stand to the polls, if that will not do, stand to your guns." The Columbus (Ga.) Sun says boildly: "That Gen. Frank Blair should have been so quickly and cordially indorsed so recently after his boil and mauly letter, setting forth his views of the situation, may be justify considered the most conclusive and satisfactory evidence that the National Democratio party means work, serious work." The Mobile Tribuse sees "the end" through the interventing medium of the ballot-box. Its distance does not seem to dismay its florce Southern heart, which appears to fire exceedingly at the glorious prospect. Hear The Tribuse:

"Priends-follow-citzens of Mobile-conrades of the Queen City of the Gaiff let us make one more effort in behalf of our rights and or fire, but then she had one one wore effort in behalf of our rights and or fire, but then below to the healt of an arrived she had or fire which has been imposed upon as, and turning that iron into brands of no, but then below to the healt of the facilities we tellow when here of no. In the ballot on the ball of our rights and one fire, but then bel

safe, and not fill then. I sakyon how to recall, hyou can, the most furious ulterances of the five-caters of 1800ffl, or the appeals with which the Southern press was wont to madden Southern thought, and tell me if they approached the malignancy, the venom, and resolve of those just stated. Their purpose, then, was separation. Their prayer was to be "let alone." Our Government might stand, only "let us alone." Was their ultimate wish. Now, how changed their attitude. Instead of resolute they nurross civil war. Instead of their with

wish. Now, how changed their attitude. Instead of rebellion, they purpose civil war. Instead of their withdrawal from our Government, they are intent upon its overthrow. That was the rebellion of the South. This is to be a general civil war, and its headquarters are in Tammany Hall. He not deceived by the cessation of either incendiary speech, or inflammable editorial. We are aiready forewarned. Their politic silence is but the silence that precedes the storm. Its portentous mutterings have reaciled our Northern sphere, and with girded ions let us await and encounter "the end." The beginning of that "end" is daily heralded in the murderous movements of Ku-Khux Klans. The Governor of Louisiana officially announces is murders of Union men, perpetrated within 45 days, in a State where flourish the Seymour Knights. Bloody handed Texas is cleaving her murderous way to "the end" of all Union men, and of seymour Knights. Bloody handed Texas is cleaving her murderous way to "the end" of all Union men, and of the Union. If we would, we could not temporize. Reconstruction or revolution, Congress or Frank Blair, the Union or civil war, these are the alternatives. Choose ye between them. (Great cheering.) The principles I have been discussing are fairly represented by the opposing Presidential tickets. That of your adversaries admits of no additional comment. Perhaps it needs none. I am aware, however, that its candidate for the Vice-Presidency has expressed his belief that it is "wrong side up." I leave it to you, then, fellow-stitzens.

right side of which is the junior Blair. The task I import may be somewhat difficult; but I believe not more at than te say what must be the hell of that religious sect in the heaven of which a place is reserved for Iscarlet, (Renewed laughters, It is not for me; I am satisfied to prolong my remarks with personal allusions to our candidates. Their widely diffused character represents their personal virtues, and their public acts establish the quality of their principles. The father of the District of the United States of Holland what William the Silont. The father of his country was the reserved Washington. the United States of Holland was William the Silent. The father of his country was the reserved Washington, and he who, in our time, has emulated the deeds of their, stands revealed with them, to the ages, in silence and reserve. So stands Grant (loud and continued cheers; and Colfax igreat cheering) comes to us a true example of the American statesman. He is of the people, from the people, and educated by the people, and the name of this ticket is Fence. [Enthusiastic cheering.] I had hoped, feilow-citizens, to have engaged your attention with an allusion to the fluancial question, with which our political opponents so industriously ply the public car. The running sands will not, however, permit the effort. In itself, a public debt is to be sure as and burden. Yet, there are public debts which, when relatives in the fatherland t Our lusty Democrats of the white man's Government propose to pay these friends of yours in greenbacks; in plainer words, to cheat them, Bay you Germans of America, how do you relish the gentlement of the proposed of the control of Say you Germans of America, now do you reast the ident You will participate in the fraud if you help these gentlemen to success. You will undoubtedly prevent it by opposing them. I thank you, my fellow-citizens, for your attention.

Major Pangborn of New-Jersey, then made an address, after which the audience dispersed cheering for Grant and Colfax and Griswold.

GEN. KIERNAN'S ADDRESS TO HRISH REPUB-LICANS. A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citi-

zens of Midsletown, Staten Island, and vicinity, occurred

on Monday evening, the 17th inst., at the meeting Hall of the Grant and Colfax Club. They were addressed by Gen. James L. Kiernau, United States Consul to China. The General commenced by stating the magnitude of the issues involved in the coming elections, and advised all Americans to consider well before deciding which side to take. He then addressed himself to the Irish-Americans, described to them England's course toward freland and the United States, and showed conclusively that Engiand, as a monarchy and an aristocracy, was the commen enemy of Ireland and America. He quoted many his torical facts in support of his argument, which demand attention. He explained the origin of Slavery, and how it came to be the cause of the late Rebellion. He demonstrated how parties were placed when the late war broke out, and that the American freeman, no matter from whomee, had to contend against an alinance composed of the Northern Copperhoad, the Southern Rebel, and the Monarchical Intriguers of England and France. He next spoke of the temporal leanings of the Catolia Church in America in favor of despotism and againstrapublicanism, and advised the Irish-Americans to discriminate between the spiritual easence of the Church, which, being the Church of Christ, must be, as a consequence, eminently republican, and desiring the freedom and equality of all mon—and the temporal power of the Church, which, derived from man, was the embodiment of aristocracy and despotism. He showed how the Irish-American, fleeing from British despotism, became the blind dupo and agent of a conspiracy composed of the the French Government, the Southern slaveholder, and the Northern Democratic demagogue, and asserted that he could never be a true friend of the land he had come to, or hope for the redemption of the land he had left, unless he became a true republican in every sense of the word, equally opposed to every form of despotism and eppression, and a renderer "unto Casar of the things which are Gasar's, and anto God of the things which are Gasar's, and anto God of the things which are God's. He asserted his own devotion to the Church, and declared that he yielded the palm of being a good Catholle to nose, but that history, common sense, and facts forced him to observe the difference, the positive antagonism, existing between the temporal policy and the spiritual animus of the Church; that the one was positively American and democratic, while the other was as positively anti-American and aristocratic; and that, while it was perfectly consistent for him to be a good Catholic and a good American, it was necessary for him to denounce the depotisms which had been foisted by ambirious men on the Church, and cunningly entwined with its dogmas. He advised the utmost respect to the Catholic spiritual guides as such, but advised the Irish-Americans to discriminate between the politician and the pricat—between the minister of God and the agent of the King of Romeacing in conjunction with the Anglo-Rebel-Copperhead conspiracy. He stated that it made no difference that se open specifies were made by the cierical leaders of the Irish-Americans, as the effect was paten in the fact that Irish-Catholicism in America was synonymous with "democracy," that is the Anglo-Rebel-Copperhead conspiracy, opposed to all liberty either in Ireland or America.

He stated that the spirit of persecution against any

cans to be prepared for this persecution it they load we his example.

He speke of the antipathy of Irish-Americans to the colored race, and showed how utterly unchristian, inconsistent and unworthy of them it was; and wound up by an eloquent adjuration to all Irish-Americans to take the side of true democracy, right, and freedom, against the swindle and lie, the false democracy, which allied with their enemies, and opposed alike to liberty here and it the old land, as their hopes and those of their childrenof the land they left and the land they had come to demonded on their decision.

depended on their decision.

Gen. Kiernan's eloquent and instructive speech will probably appear in the columns of The Irish Republic and other papers, and as friends we advise all Irish American Catholies to read it.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE HON, WILLIAM WHITING.

On the evening of the 5th inst., at Boston, the Hon, William Whiting delivered an exhaustive ad dress on the questions of the hour, in which he reviewed the most prominent features of the political world during the most prominent features of the political world during the past four years. His argument in support of the legality of the Reconstruction acts was powerful and convincing, while his history of the Democratic party was characterized by accuracy and scathing sareasse. Speaking of what he called the "Northern remainder" of the Democratic party, Mr. Whiting said: "They opposed every law for the limitation and control of executive power. They were against impeachment; against the lith amendment; against the civil rights act; and, in one word, the Northern remainder of the Democratic party has been opposed to every measure which would unfavorably affect the interest or future power in the Union of the Southern Rebels. I believe that some of the most butter of the leading Democratic politicians, if they had the power to-day, would restore Slavery, make Jefferson Davis President of the United States, and give the Rebels control of our Government. Dark as this record with the strict truth, I appeal to every vote in Congress for the last four years! The Democrats there usually in unbroken phalanx, under the lead of notorious men, have day after day voted precisely as the Socassionists of the South would have voted in their places! Such is their recent history (no rhetoric can gift it over, nothing can blot it out.) The future aumalist wit record with sname the fact that Southern slavery and Southern treason had so sadly debanched the conscience and the honor of Northern men."

On the subject of repudiation—the main plank of the Democratic platform—Mr. Whiting's speech was particularly sound. Touching this subject, he said: "While as it seems to me, the five and six per cent bonds of the United States are by haw payable in gold, yet as the principal need not be paid for several years, the question as to the our rency in which payment shall be made is of little present importance otherwise than as it affects the national credit. The first step toward building up our credit is to bring back a sound currency. An inflated, the past four years. His argument in support of the le

ourer. Give capital a deranged currency, and it will restrate inhor and grasp it by the throat. Commerce at labor are twin sisters and nursing mothers of a ne-on's wealth."

INDIANA.

GEN. LEW WALLACE ON THE STUMP. From The Indianapolis Journal of the 13th,

we collate the following in regard to the campaigning

tour of Gen. Wallace.

Gen. Lew Wallace visited Clinton County last week. making five speeches at different points. At all of his ap-pointments he was met by large crowds. These meet-ings were the largest township meetings ever held in the county, and gave encouraging evidence of a triumphant

victory at the polls.

His meeting at Frankfort on the 8th inst, was a grand affair. Before dark the streets and sidewalks were crowded with enthusiastic Republicans from the outside townships. Two hundred and twenty-five "true lights" formed in procession, carrying torches and making a very fine display. Fully 2,000 persons were present at this meeting.

meeting.

The speeches of Gen, Wallace were such as never were heard in Clinton County, and will long be remembered by

SHIPMENT OF CALIFORNIA WHEAT. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18 .- The ship Valparatso

to say what must be the wrong side of that ticket, the